

JAMES R. BENSON & CLARK H. GREEN,  
Publishers & Proprietors,  
And Publishers of the Laws, &c., of the United  
States, by authority.

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## THE WINDS.

By WM. C. BRANT.

## I.

Ye winds, ye unseen currents of the air,  
Softly ye played, a few brief hours ago;  
Ye bore the murmuring bee; ye tossed the hair  
Of maiden cheeks, that took a fresher glow;  
Ye rolled the round white cloud thro' depths of blue;  
Ye shook from shaded flowers the lingering dew;  
Before ye the catapals blossoms flew—  
Light blossoms, dropping on the grass like snow.

## II.

How are ye changed? Ye take the cataract's sound;  
Ye take the whirlpool's fury, and its might;  
The mountain shudders as ye sweep the ground;  
The valley wends its prone beneath your flight.  
The clouds before ye shoot like eagles past;  
The homes of men are rocking in your blast;  
Ye lift the roofs like autumn leaves, and cast,  
Skyward, the whirling fragments out of sight.

## III.

The weary fowls of heaven make wing in vain,  
To escape your wrath; ye seize and dash them dead  
Against the earth ye drive the roaring rain;  
The harvest-field becomes a river's bed;  
And torrents tumble from the hills around,  
Plains turn to lakes, and villages are drowned,  
And wailing voices, midst the tempest's sound,  
Rise, as the rushing waters swell and spread.

## IV.

Ye dart upon the deep, and straight is heard  
A wilder roar, and men grow pale, and pray;  
Ye fling its floods around you, as a bird  
Flings o'er his shivering plumage the fountain's  
spray.  
See! to the breaking mast the sailor clings;  
Ye scoop the ocean to its briny springs,  
And take the mountain billow on your wings,  
And pile the wreck of navies round the bay.

## V.

Why rage ye thus?—no strife for liberty  
Has made you mad; no rent, strong through fear,  
Has chained your pinions till ye wrenched them free,  
And rushed into the unmeasured atmosphere:  
For ye were born in freedom where ye blow,  
Free o'er the mighty deep to come and go;  
Earth's solemn woods were yours, her wastes of snow,  
Her isles where summer blossoms all the year.

## VI.

O ye wild winds! a mightier Power than yours  
In chains upon the shores of Europe lies;  
The scathed throng, whose fetters he endures,  
Watch his mute throes with terror in their eyes:  
And armed warriors all around him stand,  
And, as he struggles, tighten every hand,  
And lift the heavy spear with threatening hand,  
To pierce the victim, should he strive to rise.

## VII.

Yet oh! when that wronged spirit of our race  
Shall break, as soon he must, his long-worn chains,  
And leap in freedom from his prison place,  
Lord of his ancient hills and fruitful plains,  
Let him not rise, like these mad winds of air,  
To hint the loveliness that could make pure,  
To fill the earth with wo, and blot her fair  
Unconscious breast with blood from human veins.

## VIII.

But may he, like the Spring-time, come abroad,  
Who crumbles winter's gyves with gentle might,  
When in the genial breeze, the breath of God,  
Comes spouting up the unsealed springs to light:  
Flowers start from their dark prisons at his feet:  
The woods, long dumb, awake to hymnings sweet;  
And morn and eve, whose glimmering almost meet,  
Crowd back to narrow bounds the ancient night.

"I COULD NOT HELP IT—NO, NOT I."

A plague upon the men, I say,  
They'll never leave the girls alone,  
Ever teasing, night and day,  
Till they have won us for their own;  
And yet the women love the men,  
'Tis surely folly to deny,

For nine will answer out of ten,  
"I could not help it—no, not I."

I told young William 'tother day,  
I never would become a bride,  
But sure he took another way,  
To tell me surely that I lied:

First with a kiss he stopped my breath,  
And softly said, "sweet creature, why?"  
And though he squeezed me most to death,  
I could not help it—no, not I!

What do you think at last I said?  
I never shall forget, I swear—  
"I tell you plain, I'll never wed,  
So tease me now, sir, if you dare."

But oh! he kissed my lips so sweet,  
And looked so charming in my eye,  
I vowed in church the youth to meet,  
I could not help it—no, not I.

## A KISS.

Cold, cruel girl, tell—tell me why  
Do you the harmless boon deny?  
'Tis nothing terrible or frightful,  
But warm, sweet, innocent, delightful,  
Joyous, inspiring—nay, I swear—  
You doubt? Well, try me—there's—THERE'S.

Musical notes as now used, were invent-  
ed, 1830.

## BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

Vol. 2.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1842.

No. 25.

## BY AUTHORITY.

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

Passed at the 2d Session of the 27th Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 27.]

AN ACT to provide for satisfying claims  
for bounty lands for military services  
in the late war with Great Britain, and  
for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of  
Representatives of the United States of  
America in Congress assembled, That in  
all cases of warrants for bounty lands for  
military services in the war of eighteen  
hundred and twelve with Great Britain,  
which remain unsatisfied at the date of this  
act, it shall be lawful for the person in  
whose name such warrant shall have been  
issued, his heirs or legal representatives, to  
enter at the proper land office in any of  
the States or Territories in which the  
same may lie, the quantity of the public  
lands subject to private entry to which  
said person shall be entitled, in virtue of  
such warrant, in quarter sections: *Provided*,  
Such warrants shall be located within  
five years from the date of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That  
the terms prescribed for the issuing war-  
rants by the Secretary of the Department  
of War, under the act entitled "An act to  
allow further time to complete the issuing  
and locating of military land warrants dur-  
ing the late war," and under the act en-  
titled "An act to extend the time of issuing  
military land warrants to the officers and  
soldiers of the revolutionary army," both  
of which acts were approved January  
twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and  
thirty-five, be, and the same are hereby,  
respectively renewed and continued in force  
for the term of five years from and after  
the date of this act; and all cases which  
shall not, within the time aforesaid, be  
finally disposed of, shall be thereafter for-  
ever barred from the benefits of all claim  
to bounty land for services performed,  
within the spirit and meaning of said acts:  
*Provided*, That warrants issued under the  
provisions of this section may be located as  
is provided for warrants under the first  
section of this act: And *provided further*,  
That the certificate of location obtained  
under the provisions of this act shall not be  
assignable, but the patent shall in all  
cases issue in the name of the person or  
persons originally entitled to the bounty land,  
or to his heirs or legal representatives.

WILLIE F. MANGUM,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.

JOHN WHITE,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved, July 27, 1842.

JOHN TYLER.

[PUBLIC—No. 28.]

AN ACT to regulate the value to be  
affixed to the pound sterling by the  
Treasury Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of  
Representatives of the United States of  
America, in Congress assembled, That in  
all payments by or to the Treasury, whether  
made here or in foreign countries, where  
it becomes necessary to compute the value  
of the pound sterling, it shall be deemed  
equal to four dollars and eighty-four cents,  
and the same rule shall be applied in ap-  
praising merchandise imported, where the  
value is by the invoice in pounds sterling.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That  
all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with  
these provisions be, and the same are  
hereby, repealed.

Approved, July 27, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 29.]

AN ACT making appropriation for the  
repair of the custom house in Providence.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of  
Representatives of the United States of  
America, in Congress assembled, That the  
Secretary of the Treasury is authorized  
and directed to cause the custom house  
at the port of Providence, in the State of  
Rhode Island, to be repaired, at an expense  
not exceeding one thousand dollars; and  
that the sum of one thousand dollars, to be  
paid out of any money in the Treasury  
not otherwise appropriated, is hereby ap-  
propriated therefor.

Approved, July 27, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 30.]

AN ACT to amend "An act for altering  
the time of holding the district court of  
the United States for the western dis-  
trict of Pennsylvania at Williamsport,"  
approved May eighth, eighteen hundred  
and forty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of  
Representatives of the United States of  
America, in Congress assembled, That the  
October term of the district court of the  
U. States for the western district of Pen-  
sylvania, which is now directed to be held  
at Williamsport, in Lycoming county, on  
the third Monday of October in each year,  
shall hereafter commence and be held on  
the first Monday of October in each and  
every year; and all processes, pleadings,  
motions, suits, and business heretofore  
begun, pending and undetermined, or which  
may hereafter be commenced or instituted  
prior to the next October term, shall be  
held returnable and be returned to the first  
Monday of October next.

Approved, July 27, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 31.]

AN ACT granting a right of pre-emption  
to certain lots in the town of Perry-  
sburg, in the State of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of  
Representatives of the United States of  
America, in Congress assembled, That each  
purchaser, his or her heirs or as-

signs, of any lot or lots in the town of  
Perryburg, in the State of Ohio, at any  
sale for taxes thereon assessed by the laws  
of the State, the title to which has not  
been divested from the United States in  
any other manner than under color of such  
tax sale, shall have the right to enter the  
same at any time within one year from the  
passage of this act, at the land office in  
the district within which said town is  
situated, at the price for which the same  
was or were struck off at the public sale  
of lots in said town, held at the town of  
Wooster, in July, one thousand eight hun-  
dred and seventeen, with interest from that  
date; and on making such entry, and paying  
for such lot or lots, as aforesaid, patents  
shall issue for the same, in the manner  
they are issued for other land sold  
by the United States: *Provided however*,  
That nothing herein contained shall be  
construed to affect or prejudice the rights  
of third persons to any such lot or lots, or  
to hold the United States to any warranty  
of title purporting to be conveyed by said  
patents.

Approved, July 27, 1842.

[PUBLIC—No. 32.]

AN ACT to provide for the permanent  
employment in the Post Office Depart-  
ment of certain clerks heretofore for sev-  
eral years temporarily employed in the  
Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of  
Representatives of the United States of  
America, in Congress assembled, That the  
Postmaster General be, and he is hereby  
authorized to employ in the Post Office De-  
partment, a topographer, at a salary of six-  
teen hundred dollars; and eight additional  
clerks, whose annual compensation shall be  
as follows: three clerks at fourteen hundred  
dollars each, four clerks at one thousand  
two hundred dollars each, and one clerk at  
one thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That  
the arrears of pay due to said clerks from  
the first day of January last, at the rates  
aforesaid, and their regular salaries for the  
residue of the current year, be regularly  
paid to them by the proper officer of the  
Department; and for this purpose the sum  
of eleven thousand six hundred dollars is  
hereby appropriated out of any money in  
the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That  
eleven additional clerks heretofore tem-  
porarily employed in the office of the Au-  
ditor for the Post Office Department, under  
the provisions of the acts of Congress of  
the third of March, eighteen hundred and  
thirty-seven, and the seventh of July eight-  
hundred and thirty-eight, shall be perma-  
nently added to the force in that office, at  
the rates of compensation heretofore al-  
lowed for their services, respectively—and  
the sum of thirteen thousand two hundred  
dollars is hereby appropriated out of any  
money in the Treasury not otherwise ap-  
propriated, for the payment of their salar-  
ies for the year eighteen hundred and forty  
two.

Approved, July 30, 1842.

## ABSURDITIES.

It is absurd to think a man honest who  
cheats the Printer.

It is absurd to think that all beautiful  
women will make good wives.

It is absurd to expect decency of a fool  
or brains of a dandy.

It is absurd to try to puff a man into no-  
tice who has not a "good upper story."

It is absurd for a man to grumble at oth-  
ers for doing things he does himself.

It is absurd to see a Clerk, drawing a  
salary of \$250 per annum, riding girls in a  
buggy at an expense of two dollars per  
day. It makes one think of their employ-  
er's "drawer."

It is absurd for a young man to think  
because a young lady treats him civilly  
she's in love with him.

It is absurd to try to please a coquet.

It is absurd to try to make old folks be-  
lieve young 'uns know best.

It is absurd for a young man to be  
ashamed of his business—be it what it may.

It is absurd for young gentlemen to  
wait on school girls.

It is absurd for an old maid to ape  
"sweet sixteen."

It is absurd for young ladies to affect ig-  
norance of household duties.

It is absurd to wear a bustle larger than  
one's head.

It is absurd to see a young lawyer shave  
his forehead in order to display a fine phre-  
nological development. It doesn't look  
so *White*.

A TOAST.—At a celebration given on  
the 4th, not a hundred miles from this  
place, (says the Tennessee Telegraph,) a rus-  
tic lad, doubtless a *vicant*, gave the follow-  
ing toast:—*The girls of our country*—  
Oh the fond, the lovely, delightful critters,  
I love 'em better than honey and fritters.

There is nothing purer than honesty—  
nothing sweeter than charity—nothing  
warmer than love—nothing richer than  
wisdom—nothing brighter than virtue—  
and nothing more steadfast than faith.

These united in one mind, form the pur-  
est—richest—warmest—and the most  
steadfast Happiness.

NORTH CAROLINA POETRY.—The following is  
cut from the Elizabeth City Phoenix:

Little is the robin, Less is the ren  
poor is the riter worse is the pen  
the rosy red the violet blue  
In time they die and so must you  
when this you see remember me  
this lock of hair I yoster wore  
and now I present it to you.  
your friend till death do us part dolly

## SPEECH OF MR. RIVES,

OF VIRGINIA.

On the Provisional Tariff Bill,

IN THE SENATE U. STATES, JUNE 24, 1842.  
[CONCLUDED.]

I will venture to assert, Mr. President,  
that no American statesman has ever hith-  
erto proposed a distribution of the pro-  
ceeds of the public lands among the states  
as a measure of practical legislation, un-  
less there was an actual or anticipated  
surplus in the Treasury. When Mr. Clay  
brought forward his proposition, in 1832,  
he founded it expressly, both in his report  
and his speech, on the consideration of  
"the great financial prosperity which the  
United States then enjoyed," "no longer  
wanting the land fund for the purposes of  
the General Government," but being "ab-  
solutely embarrassed in providing against  
an enormous surplus in the Treasury." So,  
likewise, when the Distribution law of the  
last session of Congress was passed, it was  
founded expressly upon the assumption  
that the new adjustment of duties to be  
made under the Compromise act, and with-  
in the limit of the twenty per cent. estab-  
lishment by that act, would of itself yield  
revenue enough to meet all the wants of  
the Government, and consequently, that  
the proceeds of the public lands would  
become a surplus, "no longer needed" for  
the uses of the Union, and as such subject  
to the "repartition among the States," sug-  
gested by Mr. Jefferson in 1805; and this  
principle was most carefully guarded and  
enforced by the proviso to the act, declar-  
ing in express terms that, if any duty  
should be imposed exceeding twenty per  
cent., the land fund should be brought into  
the Treasury, and be no longer subject to  
distribution. Honorable Senators will re-  
collect the course of argument employed  
here in favor of the measure, at the time  
of its passage. It was sustained exclu-  
sively on the principle to which I have ad-  
verted; and elaborate and detailed calcula-  
tions were made by various gentlemen to  
show that a 20 per cent. rate of duty, as  
fixed by the Compromise act, would yield  
ample revenue for all the purposes of the  
General Government, without the aid of  
the proceeds of the public lands, which  
would thus be a clear surplus in the Treas-  
ury, that could in no manner be so bene-  
ficially disposed of as to be turned over to  
the use of the States.

But who now dreams of a surplus, with  
a 20 per cent. rate of duty—or any other  
duty, indeed, that can be imposed? Instead  
of a surplus, you have a standing deficiency  
of many millions—your Treasury is liter-  
ally bankrupt, you have a debt already  
running up to between twenty and thirty  
millions of dollars, and your credit is so  
impaired that you can borrow, if at all,  
only upon the most disadvantageous terms.  
And yet, in this deplorable condition of  
the national finances and credit, and in de-  
spite of a solemn legislative compact to the  
contrary, you are called upon to alienate  
one of the most important financial re-  
sources of the nation, by the surrender of  
its public domain to the States! A course  
so opposed to every ordinary maxim of  
political prudence and sound statesman-  
ship, must need find its apology in some  
new and ingenious refinement, and accord-  
ingly it has been discovered, after sixty  
years exclusive and undisputed possession  
and use of the public lands by the United  
States, that they do not belong to them, but  
are, in truth, the property of the several  
States! I find it very difficult, Mr. Presi-  
dent, to address myself seriously to so  
strange and novel a doctrine, which my  
honorable colleague (Mr. Archer) not long  
since characterized in his own nervous and  
impressive manner, as a fallacy so gross as  
hardly to admit of encounter and refuta-  
tion. Yet it has the sanction of some  
highly respectable names, and has, I know,  
made an impression on many intelligent  
minds in my own State. It must, there-  
fore, be met and examined, and its utter  
want of foundation, in reason and fact,  
be exposed.

But before I proceed to do this, I will  
remark that comparatively little would be  
gained to the cause of Distribution, even  
if this new hypothesis were true. The  
whole argument is built on a clause in the  
Deed of cession from Virginia, and ap-  
plies, of course, exclusively to the lands  
ceded by her, which form but little  
more than one tenth part of the entire  
public domain; the great bulk of which  
having been purchased from France and  
Spain, with the common treasure of the  
nation, because, in the fullest sense, the  
property of the nation.

Let us now, however, see what is the  
notable discovery which has been made in  
relation to that portion of the public lands  
ceded to "the United States" by Virginia.  
In her Deed of cession, there is a clause  
declaring that "all the lands within the  
territory so ceded to the United States"  
(with certain reservations) "shall be con-  
sidered as a common fund for the use and  
benefit of such of the United States as  
have become, or shall become, members  
of the confederation or federal alliance of  
the said States, Virginia inclusive, accord-  
ing to their usual respective proportions in  
the general charge and expenditure, and  
shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed  
of for that purpose, and for no other use  
or purpose whatsoever." It is contended  
that this declaration, that the cession was  
to enure to "the benefit of such of the  
United States as are or shall be members  
of the confederation, &c.," according to  
their usual respective proportions in the  
general charge and expenditure," plainly  
contemplated a separate and distinct inter-  
est in the subject of the cession, in favor

of the individual States, to be determined  
by the proportion referred to. But, when  
it is recollected that the American States  
were not then, as now, connected together  
by an intimate political union, but were  
associated merely by a league or alliance,  
leaving to each State its entire indepen-  
dence and sovereignty, it will be perceived,  
at once, that the language employed in the  
Deed of cession was appropriately adapted  
to the peculiar relations then established  
between them. These allied or confeder-  
ated States had "a common treasury," out  
of which "all charges of war, and other  
expenses for the common defence or gen-  
eral welfare were to be defrayed;" but this  
common Treasury was "to be supplied by  
the several States, in proportion to the value  
of all granted land within each State." The  
rule by which, according to the Deed of  
cession, the States were to participate  
in the benefit of the common fund of the  
ceded lands, was identical with the rule by  
which, under the articles of Confederation,  
they were to contribute to the common  
Treasury, out of which the general charge  
and expenditure was to be defrayed. The  
most natural means by which the States  
could be made to participate, according to  
the prescribed proportion, in the benefit  
of the public lands, was to bring their pro-  
ceeds into the common Treasury, and  
there apply them to the general charge and  
expenditure, to which the States were re-  
quired to contribute, by the same precise  
proportion. The plain intent and meaning,  
therefore, of the Virginia deed was that  
the proceeds of the lands ceded by her,  
which were declared to be a common fund  
should be brought into the common Treas-  
ury, and there enure to the benefit of all  
the States, according to their respective  
proportions in the general charge and ex-  
penditure, by being directly applied to de-  
fray that general charge and expenditure.

That such was the destination sought  
and intended by all parties, to be given to  
the proceeds of these ceded lands is de-  
monstrated, beyond all controversy, by the  
history of the proceedings connected with  
their cession. It is well known that the  
large quantity of western lands embraced  
within the chartered limits of some of the  
States, and especially of Virginia, and  
what was to be their ultimate destination  
in the event of a successful issue of the  
contest,—whether they were to enure to  
the general and common benefit of all the  
States, or remain the exclusive property  
of the States within whose limits they lay,  
became a subject of anxious and deeply  
interesting discussion, very soon after the  
commencement of the Revolutionary war.  
This question, indeed, acquired so para-  
mount and controlling an influence that it  
impeded, for a long time, the final ratifica-  
tion of the Articles of Confederation. These  
articles were acceded to and ratified  
by ten of the States on the 9th of July,  
1778; but Maryland, New Jersey, and  
Delaware still held out in their refusal  
to accede to them, and all of them mainly on  
the ground that those articles did not give  
to the United States in Congress, for the  
general uses of the confederation, the en-  
tire control and disposal of the waste and  
unappropriated lands lying within the  
chartered limits of the several States. It  
is quite instructive, and, indeed, highly im-  
portant as bearing on the true character  
and intention of the cessions which were  
made, to see what language was held by  
these States on the subject of the western  
lands. First in point of time, New Jersey,  
in a formal representation submitted by  
her to Congress on the 25th July, 1778,  
held the following clear and explicit lan-  
guage:

"It was ever the confident expectation of this  
State that the benefits derived from a successful  
contest, were to be general and proportionate;  
and that the property of the common enemy,  
falling in consequence of a prosperous issue of  
the war, would belong to the United States, and  
be appropriated to their use. We are, there-  
fore, greatly disappointed in finding no provision  
made in the confederation for empowering the  
Congress to dispose of such property, but espe-  
cially the vacant and unpatented lands, com-  
monly called the crown lands, for defraying the  
expenses of the war, and for such other public  
and general purposes."

There is here, certainly, not the remotest  
idea intimated of any separate and distinct  
benefit to be derived to the individual  
States, and to be enjoyed by them sever-  
ally, from the Western lands, but the de-  
mand is that "they should belong to the  
United States and be appropriated to their  
use," and disposed of "for defraying the  
expenses of the war, and for such other  
public and general purposes," of the whole  
confederation. But let us now see what  
was the language held by Maryland. She  
was the State that took the lead in agitating  
the question of the Western lands, and for  
three years, perseveringly refused, on that  
ground alone, to accede to the articles of  
confederation. On the 15th day of Decem-  
ber, 1778, she addressed special instruc-  
tions on the subject to her Delegates in  
Congress, in which after laying down, in  
similar terms, the principles contained in  
the representation of New Jersey, she for-  
mally "instructed her Delegates not to  
agree to the confederation, unless an article  
or articles be added thereto in conform-  
ity to a Declaration" transmitted with  
those instructions, to be laid before Con-  
gress and copies of it to be delivered to the  
Delegates of the other States. It is a lit-  
tle remarkable that while the instructions  
are entered upon the Journals of Congress  
the Declaration itself is not to be found  
there. It is, however, by far the more im-  
portant document; and as I have been for-  
tunate enough, in my researches, to find it  
in an appendix to a compilation of the  
ancient statutes of Virginia, and as it has

never hitherto been brought to light, so far  
as I know, in the discussions which, from  
time to time, have taken place on the sub-  
ject of the public lands, I beg leave to call  
the attention of the Senate to its most sig-  
nificant and conclusive language. I would  
especially invite the attention of my hon-  
orable friend, the Senator from Maryland,  
who sits near me, (Mr. Kerr,) to the lan-  
guage of this important document which  
gives so little countenance, it will be seen,  
to the new doctrine of a separate distribu-  
tive vested right of the individual States,  
in the proceeds of the public lands, of  
which his State, (with what justice I know  
not,) is now reckoned among the foremost  
advocates.

The Declaration, (which bears date on  
the 15th December, 1778,) proceeds, after  
a fit introduction, to declare, in the name  
and on behalf of the Legislature of Mary-  
land:

"That we will accede to the confederation,  
provided that an article or articles be added  
thereto, giving full power to the United States  
in Congress assembled, to ascertain and fix the  
Western limit of the States, claiming to extend  
to the Mississippi or South sea, and expressly re-  
serving or securing to the United States in com-  
mon, in and to all the lands lying to the west-  
ward of the frontiers as aforesaid, in such man-  
ner that the said lands be sold out, or otherwise  
disposed of for the common benefit of all the  
States; and that the money arising from the sale  
of those lands, or the quit rents reserved thereon,  
may be deemed and taken as part of the moneys  
belonging to the United States, and as such be  
appropriated by Congress towards defraying the  
expenses of the war, and the payment of interest  
on money borrowed, or to be borrowed on the  
credit of the United States from France or any  
other European power, or for any other joint  
benefit of the United States."

Nothing, surely, could be more explicit  
and unequivocal than the language used  
here. The western lands, according to  
the demand of Maryland, were to be dis-  
posed of for the common benefit of all the  
States, and the money arising from the sale  
thereof was to be deemed and taken as  
"part of the moneys belonging to the United  
States," and as such, to be appropriat-  
ed by Congress towards defraying the ex-  
penses of the war, the payment of the na-  
tional debt, or for "any other joint benefit  
of the United States." This declaration  
the State of Maryland, and a remonstrance  
of the General Assembly of Virginia of the  
14th December, 1779, protesting against  
any right in Congress to decide on the  
claims of certain land companies to a por-  
tion of her Western territory, were refer-  
red, by Congress, to one and the same com-  
mittee. On the 6th day of September,  
1780, the report of that committee was  
taken into consideration, and a resolution  
was thereupon adopted by Congress recom-  
mending to the States which have  
claims to the Western territory, to make  
liberal cessions of their territorial claims,  
"for the general benefit," and thereby "ef-  
fectually remove the only obstacle to a final  
ratification of the articles of Confedera-  
tion," and earnestly requesting "the Legis-  
lature of Maryland to authorize their De-  
legates in Congress to subscribe the said ar-  
ticles." On the 10th day of the following  
month another resolution was adopted by  
Congress, declaring that "the unappropri-  
ated lands that may be ceded or relinquished